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Stylish Suits and Tailleur Frocks at \$18.50.



Models noted for their beauty and spirit that we are glad to feature at this price. Unusual too because the season has hardly yet begun.

Clever to an extreme degree—fashioned of such popular materials as French Poplins, chevilles, mixtures and whipcords. The trimming is carried out in nutria bands, fur fabrics, velvet, braid and buttons.

The selection of a color is a matter of choice, although dark blue, Havana brown, Hunter's green, and black seem to be given the preference.

Ripped coats with the new Shakespearian collars. Coats too with box plaits and belts which are shown at an opportune time for the college girls with a strong liking for sports styles. Overlay of velvet on the collar and trim braid bindings are chic touches on another style.

Tailleur Dresses at \$18.50 also. Developed in blue serge with lacquered braid trim and grey georgette collar and vestee. Old blue broadcloth collar is a pretty finish on one of the many, many attractive frocks. Billard pockets.

Fall Designs in Shoes. The array in our shoe department is their leading exposition in the city. For snappiness, quality and comfort—the "Latona," at 7.50.

Mouse color and Havana brown kid with ooze upper. Fancy perforations. Leather Louis heels. Silk hose to match, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.65.

This Is "La Camille" Week In Our Corset Dept.

Special demonstration of these beautiful front lace corsets with their many exclusive features.

The Ventillo back for instance that relieves all harmful pressure on the spine and makes possible really stylish corseting without a trace of discomfort.

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We cannot enumerate here all the reasons for the wonderful popularity of PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS but request you to visit our Pattern Department.

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MRS. DOBBS PLAINTIFF IN DIVORCE ACTION

In an announcement in The Farmer Saturday evening of the marriage of Bert Dobbs, known in the vaudeville profession as Bert Melrose, it was said that Melrose was recently divorced from his first wife. It was Mrs. Josephine M. Dobbs who with her little adopted daughter is at present a resident of Bridgeport, who obtained the divorce about a year ago.

Mr. Dobbs was married at Chicago recently to Miss Mae Mack, a dancer.

MUST PAY CITY BACK RENT FOR CAFE PROPERTY

John Farrell who conducts the saloon at Main and Congress streets has paid no rent since last April when the city began proceedings to take over the property formerly owned by Patrick and Abbie McCarthy and which has been taken in accordance with the plans for widening Congress street on the north side between Main street and Housatonic avenue. The rent of

the saloon Farrell occupies has been \$175 per month. He stopped paying rent when the city took over the property. It is understood he has another location to which to remove his business. Mr. Farrell, the city officials say, will pay the back rent to the city.

"BOB" BEACH DIVORCED

Divorce has been obtained in Columbus, Ohio by Mrs. Natalie Forbes Beach, from her husband Robert P. Beach, of 78 Washington avenue Bridgeport. The couple were married over a year ago following an elopement from this city. Mrs. Beach is the daughter of A. Holland Forbes, a noted balloonist and formerly a resident of Fairfield.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:42 a. m.
Sun sets 5:46 p. m.
High water 9:55 p. m.
Moon rises 3:59 a. m.
Low water 3:58 a. m.

WILSON ADMINISTRATION INCOMPARABLE, DECLARES EX-MINISTER TO TURKEY

Henry Morgenthau Praises Rural Credits Law, Federal Reserve Act and Other Measures of Wilson—Asserts the Farmer Has Been Rescued From Financial Bondage and That Big Business Has Been Fairly Treated.

(By George Creel.)

Many people, perhaps, have wondered why it was that Henry Morgenthau left the ranks of Big Business to become Ambassador to Turkey, and doubtless they wondered again when he resigned the post, in an hour of glory, to enter upon the drudging duties of chairman of the finance committee of the Woodrow Wilson campaign. I put the questions to him squarely.

"I felt the call of religion," he began. "The religion of the new Democracy of America, which, if it means anything, means the whole, not the part. It means justice, not charity. It means equality of opportunity for all, not privilege. All my life I have believed these things but I had never fought for them. What I did was to decide to fight."

"At the time of my decision I was not entirely clear as to how and where I should make response to my desire for service to real Democracy. Woodrow Wilson, appeared as the threshold of his public career, came as an answer to my uncertainty. I had been observing his course for years. His stand against the Princeton societies first attracted me to him and I felt instinctively sympathy with his purposes. There his field was small, but the issues were great and the strivings were fundamental. His struggle to democratize a great university—to bring the students into the performance of the precepts of the American Declaration of Independence—is analogous to the struggle that continues in a broader field in the United States today. I read his books, I talked with him, I grew to feel that Woodrow Wilson, more than any other man since Lincoln, had Democracy in his heart and in his soul, that it was nothing less than a passion with him."

"I admired him as Governor of New Jersey. His gladiatorial contest with political bosses, and the way in which he forced remedial legislation in which he believed demonstrated that he was not only a scholar with vision and ideals but also an executive with tremendous driving force. When he became a candidate for President I assisted him in every way I knew."

"How did you come to take the Turkish post?"

"It looked to me like a chance for real work," he answered simply. "I tried to get him to talk about his experiences in Turkey, for the record of Henry Morgenthau's service to humanity in behalf of wretched Armenia is a great story. He held back from the purely personal and talked of other things. 'Well,' I said, finally, 'Why did you resign the post?'"

"I found a bigger one. I felt that not only this country but the nations of the world had a vital interest in Woodrow Wilson's re-election, for failure to endorse and vindicate him would be a blow to Democracy. To avert such a catastrophe I would have been willing to do the utmost. Raising a campaign fund to beat Wilson is an easy task," he continued. "Millions are to be had for the asking. Raising money to help re-elect Wilson is not so simple. The money must come from the people, not in large amounts but in small sums. It is the people alone that he has saved. It is the people alone that he can ask campaign aid. It was thought that I could fill the place, and accepted the work just as I would have willingly dug trenches had it been necessary to Woodrow Wilson's success."

He rose from his chair and walked up and down the room, and when he spoke his voice had a trumpet ring.

"It is a fight as tremendous in the significance of its issues as the American Revolution or war against human slavery. Let Wilson be defeated," he declared, "we will not only lose every inch of ground that we have gained, but the Democratic movement will receive a most serious reverse, from which it will take years to recover. I consider our success vital, if we are to continue on the high road to a greater Democracy, animated by the principle of human justice and inspired by the spirit of progress."

"Consider the work of Wilson—his accomplishments. Those who charge him with vacillation and cowardice speak words of the veriest folly—stupid, indeed. No American President has ever faced such problems, fraught with the importance of life and death, and no President in our history has ever met his difficulties with greater resolution and decision."

"Let us enumerate a few things that stand out boldly in the marvelous record of his work. The Federal Reserve Act, Rural Credits, an honest and just tariff act, the child labor law, the workman's compensation act, the Clayton anti-trust law, that bars monopoly and lifts labor out of slavery, the seamen's act, the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, the various measures for the opening and development of Alaska, the Federal Trade Commission—the Supreme Court of Commerce; the shipping bill, through which the American merchant marine is to recover its old-time prestige, lost through Republican neglect; the income tax and inheritance tax laws, the agricultural education act each a piece of wise legislative achievement, opposed by the leaders of the Republican minority occasionally aided by misguided Democrats but each measure finally receiving the approval of foresighted men of both parties."

"The record of the Wilson administration is incomparable; it has no counterpart in American history. No other administration, however patriotic or zealous in the public service, has ever had placed to its credit such a wonderful sum of great things done."

"You are a business man," I interrupted. "What about this insistence that Woodrow Wilson has injured business?"

"Certain kinds of business," Mr. Morgenthau added, significantly, "but it is only unfair business, unlawful business that may have been affected. No legitimate trade has suffered in the slightest degree. Take, for instance, the Federal Reserve Act,

which supplanted an archaic banking system built up under Republican control, through which special privilege thrived while the commerce of the country rested under a perpetual menace of panic and disaster. Under the old system financial tyranny was forgotten and danger lurked continually in our trade centers, but not even recurrent panics could induce the Republican legislative machine to offend the powerful group of financiers who owned it and dictated its policies. The Wilson currency system has emancipated the borrower. Credit has been released and usury forbidden. Energy, enterprise and initiative no longer wait on the pleasure of a few men. Then take the Rural Credits law, which ranks with the Federal Reserve act, and is its companion piece. It rescues the farmer from financial bondage and opens to him the same highways of credit as the business man."

"You ask me if business men are against Wilson, and I deny it," said Mr. Morgenthau, with emphasis. "Some business men may be against him—those who have been stripped of privileges they have come to believe were theirs of right. But the spleen of the business tyrant who finds himself divested of his unjust powers, and is compelled to deal with his contemporaries on a just and equitable basis, is far from representing the honest sentiment of the American business man. The banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman generally, who pursue their vocations in legitimate lines and do not seek to win their profits by oppressive methods are not against Wilson. I firmly believe that they are with him. The must be with him, for the average American business man is patriotic and intelligent, and is not of a class to be stampeded by the outcries of a selfish few."

"How about Wilson's foreign policies?"

"What sane American would have them changed? They have kept us at peace while the world is at war; they have strengthened us in honor and justice while other nations wrangle as to which shall bear the burden of a great shame."

"I saw war. I saw its horrors and its desolation, and I rejoice as an American that we have had a President who has been strong enough, steadfast enough, to save the United States from a recidive. A warlike plunge into the whirlpool of death. There are times when we should fight, but what redress have we had to secure that Wilson has not obtained by peaceful means? He has won each contention with the belligerents of Europe, and in winning has upheld international law and unswerving civilization. Those blinded partisan foes of Wilson who seek to make the diplomatic correspondence of the President a subject of jest are frittering away their time in foolish pursuits. The diplomacy of Wilson commands the respect of the world."

"The clamoring of Mexico's concessionaires he has stood as firm as against the clamor of the naturalized citizens who place their native land above America. He has refused to purchase dividends with blood of American youth; he has refused to surrender Mexico's distress, by seizure of Mexican territory; he has refused to lend the great weight of American strength toward the restoration of the tyrannies against which the Mexican people have been for so long in rebellion."

"Dollar diplomacy has been crushed by Wilson, just as invulnerable government has been destroyed. High finance sometimes has imperial dreams. It wants to exploit the natural resources held by weak peoples of undeveloped countries and sometimes seeks to use the State Department for making bargains and the army and navy as the collectors. This cannot be done with Woodrow Wilson, and that is why certain people are endeavoring to prevent his re-election."

A very quiet man is Henry Morgenthau, usually sitting as placid as a bronze statue, but now his eyes flashed behind his glasses, and he asserted with great emphasis:

"The very speeches of the opposition ought to be enough. No one has dared to attack a single Wilson law, or any of the Wilson domestic policies. They hate the latter; they want to repeal most of the laws, but they have not the courage to come out in the open."

"The same is true as to his foreign policies! What has his opponent had to say about them? Would he have filed an official protest against the invasion of Belgium? Would he have severed diplomatic relations after the sinking of the Lusitania? Would he have asked Congress to place an embargo on the shipment of munitions? Would he have favored warning Americans off the high seas? Would he have intervened in Mexico? When Admiral Mayo, acting on his own judgment, demanded a salute at Tampico after the arrest of his men by Huerta officials, would Mr. Hughes have backed him up as President Wilson did, or would he have repudiated the Admiral?"

"In the railroad strike Wilson faced an emergency, in which action and an abstract argument was demanded. He faced that emergency with his usual courage and fairness. What follows? The country was saved from a catastrophe of almost limitless effect. The eight-hour day standard becomes temporarily effective January 1, an experiment is made to observe its operations for six months and report its findings."

"There!" he finished, sitting down again as if embarrassed at having shown emotion, "you have the reasons why I gave up the post in Turkey and went into the business of asking people for campaign contributions. I know no greater service to democracy than helping to re-elect Woodrow Wilson."

"It is not alone that he has given us peace and prosperity and social justice. It is not alone that he has overthrown organized greed, thwarted the

designs of unscrupulous power, and given a people hope and happiness and self-respect. It is what his defeat will mean."

Bending forward and looking me square in the face, he shot out short sentences like bullets.

"Defeat this man, and every future President will know that he cannot hope for re-election unless he takes his domestic policies from Wall Street and his foreign policies from alien conspirators."

"Defeat this man, and it will serve notice upon the Central and South American Republics, as well as Mexico, that the United States has freed behind its professions of friendship."

"Defeat this man, and it will serve notice upon every future Congress that it must take its laws from a few powerful groups without regard for the welfare of the people."

"Defeat this man, and it means an end to neutrality, an end to peace, and an end to American progress for many dreary years."

"Can they defeat him?" I asked.

"Only by money," he replied. "Woodrow Wilson's record ought to speak for itself, but you can organize falsehood until it gets to be as powerful as truth. That is what they are trying to do. We must meet lies with facts, and an educational campaign costs more than any other kind. So our only weakness lies in getting a sufficient campaign fund, and, as I said, we have no great corporations to assess, no millionaires to levy on."

"We are confident," he exclaimed, with satisfaction. "We are going to the people with the straight proposition that Woodrow Wilson's fight is their fight, and that it is up to them to contribute to the expenses of that fight, even to the point of sacrifice. And they are doing it. The fight has just begun, and of course, it will require much more but I have entire faith in the enthusiastic support of the American people in our effort."

"And what is best, the plan establishes a new principle in the political life of America. It takes elections off the auction block—it takes candidates away from the back doors and back rooms. Campaign funds control candidates, and you know, and I know, and everybody else knows that the majority of our evils have sprung from this pre-election purchase of influence and favor."

"Why should the people be less mindful of their interest than the enemies of the people? If special privilege finances its candidates why shouldn't the people finance their candidates? Through this system of popular subscription we will not only strike a blow at the secret control of elections, but the electorate itself will get a better idea of duties, responsibilities and powers. Citizenship will be quickened, vigilance stimulated and government brought closer to the individual."

"Just as the administration of Woodrow Wilson has immeasurably advanced the material and spiritual welfare of the United States," he said in conclusion, "so will this campaign immeasurably advance the standards of democracy. The people long accustomed to stay on the sidelines while a chosen few played politics as a game, are now in the line-up."

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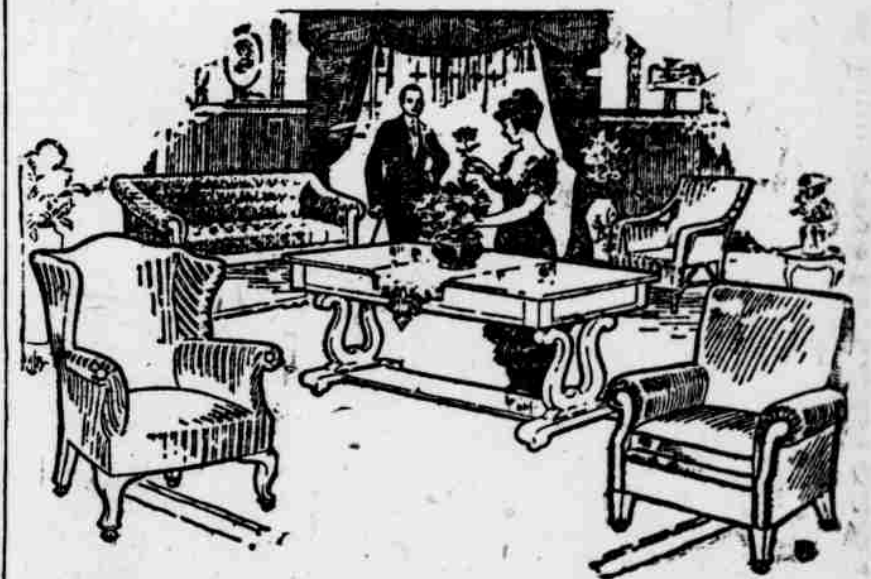
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